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459197

From THE WORLD OF MARCH 4, 1894.

The World's Average Circulation per day for First Two Months of 1894.

433,167.

"After a thorough examination of the circulation books, press room records, mail-room reports, paper companies' bills for amount of paper furnished, orders from news companies and newspapers, we find that the circulation of THE WORLD (morning and evening editions) for the months of January and February, 1894, averaged 433,167 copies per day, and no more."

A. EDWARD RIMMON,
THOMAS L. JAMES,
J. H. HERRIN,
E. W. BOONINGDALE,
CLEMENS,
CHARLES W. DUTTON.

459197

AVERAGE CIRCULATION
PER DAY FOR
SECOND TWO MONTHS OF 1894.

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There is no color line in the prevailing race war.

Port Wayne has a striking police force. Take the clubs away.

No veteran will need to have his memory freshened to-morrow.

Partisan prejudice and municipal progress cannot go hand in hand.

No reason why it shouldn't be a fruitless week for your Committee, Mr. Lexow.

New York's Police Justices could be made interesting witnesses, Senator Lexow.

It is unfortunate that the deadly manhole can't give notice when it's about to blow up.

The sentiment against "straight" tickets for municipal elections is growing healthy.

Once established fairly, the income tax provision will readily convert its fair-minded opponents.

Crokers take infinite comfort in the thought of the promised "straight" ticket of Plattsman.

"Straight" is the ticket and brand in the way that leads to the destruction of new municipal hopes.

"Straight" tickets will offer no hope of escape from crooked politicians in the coming municipal contest.

The Commonwealth Army of the United States is now commanded by Frye. It will presently be surrounded by con games.

Justice Gaynor squelches the idea that racing is a lottery. But he must admit that the present racing situation keeps lots of people guessing.

No doctor who fails to report a case of small-pox or other contagious disease should get off with less than the full penalty for his offense.

The hospital ambulance service should be bound to respect the emergency patient's right to a careful and intelligent examination of his injuries.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has wound up its own business, but the chances are that more will be heard of the Smith and Briggs business.

How long is it going to take the Senate Sugar Trust investigating Committee to realize that it wasn't delegated to investigate nor persecute newspaper correspondents?

Mr. Hill thinks the Senate can and will defeat the tariff bill. The country will not fail to take the grain of encouragement from the thought that the Senate will be able to do anything with the bill.

It is claimed that the income tax will be a boon to the rich. It is also claimed that it will add to the burdens of the poor, because the rich will collect it in increased rents and prices. The enterprising gentlemen who are going to hold a meeting Friday night to protest against the measure should make it distinctly plain whether they oppose the tax as a capitalistic oppression of the people or a populist oppression of the rich.

Several cases of small-pox were reported to the health authorities in this city yesterday. It is not enough to spread an epidemic. It would be necessary to start such an afflic-

tion without prompt and efficient work by the proper officers. It is charged that some doctors have failed to report cases of the loathsome disease which could have been prevented by the true, the offending physicians should be vigorously prosecuted and punished. No such trifling with the public health can be excused or palliated. Once more, too, people who have not been vaccinated should be impressed with the importance of undergoing the saving treatment, as provided for by law, as well as in the interest of others.

BURYING HIS HEAD.

Gov. Flower complains that he was asked to do an act for which he had no warrant in law, and abused because he refused to usurp the power. He refers to the demand made upon him for the removal of the Rev. Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, the former Brokaw.

This white of the Governor calls for a rebuke to mind the practice of the ostrich. Gov. Flower buries his head in the sand when he says he has no power to remove Brokaw. The Senate told him he has all the power necessary. The Constitution requires him to take care that the laws are properly executed. Brokaw was convicted by a capable court of violating the laws. Gov. Flower could have ordered the Reformatory managers to remove him. If they refused to obey his order he could have removed them in three days and thus get rid of the whole Brokaw crowd at once. The cause would have been sufficient. The majority of the Senate told the Governor they would approve of his action if he would remove the Reformatory managers. Hence, burying his head in the sand does not hide out worthy Executive from public view in this matter.

Gov. Flower knows very well that he could have got rid of Brokaw at any moment during the session. He knows he could get rid of him now if he was not in fear of the political consequences. He holds his hand. He knows that in appointing a new investigating committee he obeyed the orders of politicians. He did not dare to offend. He knows that the torture chamber is in active work at Elmira to-day under Brokaw's control. He knows that the methods at the Reformatory are as lawless as the human, as revolting as ever they were. Let the Governor bury his head in the sand as deeply as he will, the people will understand that he and he alone is responsible for Brokaw's continuance at the Reformatory, and that he is an accomplice in all the cruelties and wrongs inflicted by the miserable torturer on the helpless, thumb-screwed, mangled victims of that hell on earth.

THE REASONS WHY.

The Sick Babies' Fund bids fair to have a very successful season this year. Its sum is rapidly mounting up, and it is evident that instead of abating the interest in the captivating charity is on the increase.

There is reason for this. The winter has been a very severe one, and the poor have undergone much suffering. The children have been compelled to endure have been greater than usual. The return of spring finds them broken in health and spirits and more liable than in ordinary times to contract those diseases superinduced by summer heat, unwholesome food and impure air.

The children will suffer the most from this condition of affairs. Sickness will come to them the sooner because of the trials their parents have undergone. They will find less relief at home, however loving their friends may be. At such a time the visits of the doctors of the Sick Babies' Fund will be doubly welcome; their cheery presence and their good words will be better appreciated than ever, and the advice and aid they bring, both professionally and as the distributors of dainties, strengthening food and other creature comforts, will be even more valuable than in ordinary times.

These are considerations that open the eyes and the purses of those who sympathize with the suffering and needy charity. These are the reasons why the young people, in especial, take such a lively interest in the work, and why Prof. Steinger's great carnival to-night will be a grand success, a gathering of sympathy and love as well as of beauty and grace, a festival of warm generosity, affluence and cheer, as well as of bright eyes and nimble feet.

And these are the reasons why the people of New York think well of the Sick Babies' Fund and its objects, and will help it on to a grander success this year than it has ever before achieved.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who is building up one of the most promising and extensive cigar emporiums in the city and has for years had an enviable reputation as an expert political organizer, has a very interesting way of putting the issue involved in the investigations going on before the Lexow Committee into the wealth and resources of public officials.

The ex-Sheriff can see no reason why office-holders who receive at moderate salaries and expend suitably, or at least with remarkable rapidity, their millions with respectable regard to the sources of their wealth. "If you made money honestly," says Mr. O'Brien, "you would be only too glad to show that to the public, wouldn't you? You wouldn't have any money to show, and that's where I leave it. You wouldn't need to answer constantly, 'I had a fire in my place of business.'"

That is putting the case in a very compact and direct manner. Is not the ex-Sheriff right?

GIDDEON'S GET-AWAY WAYS.

There seems to be nobody on this hemisphere safe from police detectives just now. That is, not a single man wanted and widely famed for Gideon's escape. And that is because the whole police force is looking for him. He testified before the Lexow Committee, and immediately afterwards vanished and walked away with his ink-bags and his money. What an amazing mystery! Gideon may be a Granger but he is no hare-brained. He possesses a secret along side of which the magic flying carpet and invisible cloak of the fairy tale dwindle into contemptible insignificance. He knows how to avoid being detected when he is followed by a posse of police. He has eyes as keen as a hawk's, and he is in every direction for him. There is an army of criminals in this country who would give Gideon a good royalty for the use of his eminently successful disappearance.

Every case of small-pox was reported to the health authorities in this city yesterday. It is not enough to spread an epidemic. It would be necessary to start such an afflic-

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Sugar Trust exists, certain confidential facts appear on record, certain charges are made and the names of certain existing men are involved through certain allegations. The Senate investigating committee has all these conditions before it. Why does it waste time considering whether it can force two or three newspaper correspondents to answer questions the replies to which could not possibly broaden the committee's working ground?

Here speaks the Latin-American Reform Union of New York City. "He solved. That we denounce as enemies to the public weal all persons who, actuated by selfish or sinister motives, are advocating a so-called party ticket, and thereby directly playing into the hands of Tammany Hall." Could it be more plainly or truthfully put?

ARM AND HEART MENDING.

Mr. Haupt's cheerful despite his injury and his wife's employment.

John Haupt, the superintendent of Huxley's main factory, in East Eighteenth street, seems in a fair way of recovery from his broken arm and heart. The former being due to an accident through his runaway horse and the latter to grief over his runaway wife, who took her diamonds and the coachman about her very person and disappeared.

Mrs. Haupt is thirty-five years old, but looks much younger. She might be taken for the elder sister of her twelve-year-old daughter, Jennie. She is tall and has golden hair, and is also very pretty.

The coachman, Edward Golding, is only nineteen, but powerfully built and perfectly capable of his work. He was with the Haupt family for a year. Not long ago he was married to a girl who had been a servant in the Haupt household. Mr. Haupt seemed to be wholly unaware of this.

When he was thrown from his buggy last week and laid up with a broken arm, he was in a very bad way. He was not able to get up, and his wife, who was with him, was in a very bad way. He was not able to get up, and his wife, who was with him, was in a very bad way.

MEETING IN THE 17TH.

William A. Gans to Tell About Tammany's Misrule.

Some interesting facts and figures about Tammany corruption and misrule will be given by William A. Gans, of the Independent City Organization in the Seventeenth District, at a meeting to-night at the Hotel Hamilton, at the corner of Broadway and 17th street.

Mrs. Seligman-Cutting's Lady Gladys is a young girl, with a head rankling in her heart. She looks comely-wobbly most of the time, but feebly laughs at her mother when she tells her she needs a doctor. She falls into a nervous breakdown, and then again she needs a doctor. She falls into a nervous breakdown, and then again she needs a doctor.

"LADY GLADYS."

"Come on! Let us get out into the lady's room!" said a gentleman to the lady who was with him in the Madison Square Theatre last night. It was meant to be one of those remarks which ladies deliver without leaving the box.

Well, "Lady Gladys" was not as bad as that. The outside weather was wretched, but there was something about the scene to the play. The principal trouble seemed to be that it seemed to be a comedy. The measure of "Lady Gladys" is melodramatic, and the comedy and domestic drama dimensions of Mr. Hoyt's theatre kind of cramped it and crowded everybody. The painful impression given by all the players was that they were acting in a small glass case, and were afraid to let themselves loose but were afraid to let themselves loose. Even the star, Mrs. Minnie Seligman-Cutting, kept her emotions in a supremely suppressed condition, and remained a pent-up victim of dramatic expression to the very end.

Only once did she consent to have a knock and knock the door at the end of the first act, when the heroine, wrought up to a righteous frenzy by the heartlessness and cruelty of the parvenu old chap, who has purchased her family's estate and is turning her out of her home, rises on her tippy-toes and wrathfully remarks: "You have had my money, now take my money!" whereupon she cracks the crusty old guy across the face with her riding whip. It seemed rather funny at first that she should be going out into the cold world in a riding costume, but this incident explained the necessity for the change of costume. The riding whip was an old red slipper on his foot and nothing to shelter his Martha Washington hair from the biting blast.

Mrs. Seligman-Cutting appeared to carry a deep and dismal groaning through the rest of the play, for the given way to her feelings in that horridly distorted and distorted manner. The play actually moaned for more of her to show around in that state, it gasped as if it were a lame dog so that it could cavort about like a healthy, high-spirited melodrama. It fairly begged at every point for more historical truth and less nervous prostration. But Mrs. Seligman-Cutting's dramatic mensuration refused to deal with larger dimensional properties, so "Lady Gladys" was served up to the audience, who tried to take it all in, in a crushed, crushed condition, and in a crushed, crushed condition.

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REAPING THE BENEFITS.

Consumers Profit by The World's Fight Against Coal Combine.

Consumers are reaping the benefits of the fight against the coal combine. The coal combine has been broken up, and the coal is now being sold at a fair price. The consumers are reaping the benefits of this fight.

The World's fight against the coal combine has been a success. The coal combine has been broken up, and the coal is now being sold at a fair price. The consumers are reaping the benefits of this fight.

DEATH OF CORNELIUS C. COLGATE.

The funeral of Cornelius C. Colgate, who died last night, will be held to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the funeral home of the family, at 100 West 17th street.

Mr. Colgate was a prominent member of the Lexow Committee, and was one of the most prominent members of the Lexow Committee.

AN EDITORIAL SECT.

Predecessor Case Progress.

The next case in the Predecessor case will be heard to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Lexow Committee.

The Predecessor case is a very important case, and will be heard to-morrow at 10 o'clock at the Lexow Committee.

MORDECAI L. HOPKINS DEAD.

The veteran journalist passes away at Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Mordecai L. Hopkins, the veteran journalist, who was known to the public as the "Old Timer" of the Times for many years, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Hall, in Grand Rapids, Mich. His editorials helped make the Times famous during the late war, and it was his stinging comments that caused Secretary of War Stanton to order the arrest of Hopkins. He was a man of great courage and integrity, and his death is a great loss to the journalism.

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CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT.

A Real May Party for the Sick Babies' Fund.

Solo Dances with Garlands, 'Ribbons, Flags and Wands.

Prof. Steinger's Academy the Scene of This Mince Peasant Jubilee.

The Subscriptions.

Previously acknowledged \$7,311.40
Victors to Home of Pulitzer Building - 10.01

This is carnival night. I don't let that merry fact escape your memory.

Henwick Hall is at the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, and there the patrons and patronesses of the sick babies will assemble for the peasant jubilee. Director Clauchmann will have his orchestra in the hall, and the music will be played by the orchestra.

The air will be filled with music and sweet odors; there will be a flutter of ribbons and curls, a rat-a-plat of wands, the click of castanets, the tinkle of tambourines and the laughter of happy childhood. It will be good to see and hear all this concord of delight. Whole blocks of tickets have been disposed of, and the audience is growing.

The present price of bread.

To the Editor:

"I reply to 'XX' will give the following facts relating to the size and price of bread when wheat was \$1.10 a bushel and now, when wheat is 75 cents, in a barrel of four there are 240 pounds of dough, or 160 pounds of bread when taken out of the oven. These two-cent white breads weigh 1 1/4 pounds, which make 120 loaves to a barrel, not 240 loaves, as 'XX' states. When wheat was the high weight of a five-cent loaf of white bread was 1 pound 5 ounces. Breads at the new price, 4 for 6 cents, weigh 1 1/4 pounds; old price, 2 for 4 cents, weigh 1 1/4 pounds. The new price of 4 for 6 cents is 3 1/2 cents. All these figures go to prove that the price and weight of bread have changed since wheat was \$1.10. The bakers made more money when flour was high than they do now, as the many failures there have been in this line of business of late prove. If 'XX' would like to have the figures of all the expenses of the baker business, I can give him the figures, which will prove that the profits of the bakery business are very small. There are many weeks when bakers barely clear expenses.

The Lord's Sabbath.

To the Editor:

I see a number of your correspondents speak of the first day of the week (Sunday) as the Sabbath. The commandment says the seventh day is the Sabbath; and Christ, in Mark II, 28, says he is Lord of the Sabbath; and in Isaiah LVII, 13, God calls the Sabbath his holy day. So, according to the Bible, the seventh day of the week, the day the Lord blessed and hallowed, is the Lord's day. There is one command in the Bible in regard to first day observances. I Cor. xvi, 1, but this requires man to look over his material affairs to see how he has been prospered during the week, and lay aside an offering for the church. This is to be done at home, and would entail considerable work for those with a large business, so this text cannot refer to the Sabbath, for no work is to be done on that day. There is no evidence in the Bible that the Apostles kept any day but the seventh day as the Sabbath. The law that was abolished by Christ's death was the law of rites and ordinances. If the law of the Sabbath was abolished, there has not been a sinner in the world since, and the law of the transgression of the law, and if there is no law to transgress there is no sin committed, and consequently no sinner, and Christ died in vain. The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord, and many Christians observe it as such not for convenience, but because God commands it. If ye love me, keep my commandments." GRACE

Typewriters Like Stew.

To the Editor:

In answer to "A. B." I would suggest that he ask his typewriter whether or not she likes Stew. If she does, let him make her a stew. If she does not, let him make her a stew. If she does not, let him make her a stew.

MR. AND MRS. TABER IN TOWN

The Newly-Wedded Actress and Her Husband at the Plaza.

Actress Julia Marlowe, who was married in Philadelphia yesterday to Robert Taber, her leading man and her husband, are at the Plaza Hotel in this city. They arrived here last night.

The wedding took place in St. James' Church, where the bride was given away by Mr. George Woodward. A wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Stenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Taber will go to Mount Vernon, N. Y., where the bride's parents live, and there they will spend the summer. In all probability they will return to New York in the fall.

MISS EDITH GALE TO WED.

Her Marriage to Rev. Dr. Tyng's Son Will Take Place To-Night.

The marriage of Miss Edith M. Gale and Sewell Tappan Tyng will take place at 8 o'clock this evening in St. Bartholomew's Church, where the bride will be given away by her father, Mr. George Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyng, for a long time rector of St. George's Church, the bride will be given away by her father, Mr. George Woodward.

COMING EVENTS.

G. A. E. entertainment, Trinity M. E. Church, this evening.

Sigma Chi dinner, Hotel Marlborough, this evening.

Woman suffrage meeting, 224 East Forty-eighth street, this evening.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school will have a special service at 8 o'clock this evening.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth street, last First Avenue, this evening.

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LETTERS.

This column is open to everybody who has a complaint to make, a grievance to vent, information to give, or a public notice to be made, and who can put the idea into less than 100 words. Long letters cannot be printed.

That Worried Little Word.

To the Editor:

Several parties have answered and argued against "Mrs. L. A. J." womanly letter regarding the omission of the word "body" in the marriage ceremony. But few of them, as far as I have noticed, have commended her and her sentiments. As a happy husband of a woman whom I, after nine years' companionship, must judge to be like "Mrs. L. A. J." I wish to express my sincere reverence and respect for the womanhood, which these two women represent—a reverence I know every man shares with me who is honest with himself.

The forwardness, assumption, presumption, of these forward persons who have the shamelessness to speak in public print against such a letter as "Mrs. J." is past all patience. The question never arises in my household, who is to have command? as each of us delights in meeting the other's wishes. But my wife would not dream of opposing the word "body," who says that as Christ is the head of the church so is the man the head of the woman. It is shocking to notice a church denomination, in these enlightened times, gives its blessing and sanction of remarriage to divorce, which strictly against God's command, and as they now appear to be desirous also of annulling the words of the Apostles, we, who are honest at heart and sincere in spirit, may well ask: "Whether are we drifting? Are the days of the anti-Christ approaching?" South Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Present Price of Bread.

To the Editor:

"I reply to 'XX' will give the following facts relating to the size and price of bread when wheat was \$1.10 a bushel and now, when wheat is 75 cents, in a barrel of four there are 240 pounds of dough, or 160 pounds of bread when taken out of the oven. These two-cent white breads weigh 1 1/4 pounds, which make 120 loaves to a barrel, not 240 loaves, as 'XX' states. When wheat was the high weight of a five-cent loaf of white bread was 1 pound 5 ounces. Breads at the new price, 4 for 6 cents, weigh 1 1/4 pounds; old price, 2 for 4 cents, weigh 1 1/4 pounds. The new price of 4 for 6 cents is 3 1/2 cents. All these figures go to prove that the price and weight of bread have changed since wheat was \$1.10. The bakers made more money when flour was high than they do now, as the many failures there have been in this line of business of late prove. If 'XX' would like to have the figures of all the expenses of the baker business, I can give him the figures, which will prove that the profits of the bakery business are very small. There are many weeks when bakers barely clear expenses.

The Lord's Sabbath.

To the Editor:

I see a number of your correspondents speak of the first day of the week (Sunday) as the Sabbath. The commandment says the seventh day is the Sabbath; and Christ, in Mark II, 28, says he is Lord of the Sabbath; and in Isaiah LVII, 13, God calls the Sabbath his holy day. So, according to the Bible, the seventh day of the week, the day the Lord blessed and hallowed, is the Lord's day. There is one command in the Bible in regard to first day observances. I Cor. xvi, 1, but this requires man to look over his material affairs to see how he has been prospered during the week, and lay aside an offering for the church. This is to be done at home, and would entail considerable work for those with a large business, so this text cannot refer to the Sabbath, for no work is to be done on that day. There is no evidence in the Bible that the Apostles kept any day but the seventh day as the Sabbath. The law that was abolished by Christ's death was the law of rites and ordinances. If the law of the Sabbath was abolished, there has not been a sinner in the world since, and the law of the transgression of the law, and if there is no law to transgress there is no sin committed, and consequently no sinner, and Christ died in vain. The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord, and many Christians observe it as such not for convenience, but because God commands it. If ye love me, keep my commandments." GRACE

Typewriters Like Stew.

To the Editor:

In answer to "A. B." I would suggest that he ask his typewriter whether or not she likes Stew. If she does, let him make her a stew. If she does not, let him make her a stew. If she does not, let him make her a stew.

MR. AND MRS. TABER IN TOWN

The Newly-Wedded Actress and Her Husband at the Plaza.

Actress Julia Marlowe, who was married in Philadelphia yesterday to Robert Taber, her leading man and her husband, are at the Plaza Hotel in this city. They arrived here last night.

The wedding took place in St. James' Church, where the bride was given away by Mr. George Woodward. A wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Stenton.

Mr. and Mrs. Taber will go to Mount Vernon, N. Y., where the bride's parents live, and there they will spend the summer. In all probability they will return to New York in the fall.

MISS EDITH GALE TO WED.

Her Marriage to Rev. Dr. Tyng's Son Will Take Place To-Night.

The marriage of Miss Edith M. Gale and Sewell Tappan